

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. EMANUEL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MURPHY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HENSARLING addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MORAN of Kansas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. WYNN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WYNN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MALONEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CONYERS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. RYAN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SCHIFF addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### SPECIAL ORDER VACATED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the 5-minute Special Order of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is vacated.

There was no objection.

#### THE CASE FOR LIFE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in the discharge of an idea that began for me in September of 2003; and now today it has its fourth manifestation, a series of remarks on the floor of this Congress that I simply call "The Case for Life."

My inspiration for today's discussion, which is entitled "The Case for Life: Abortion and the Problem of Pain," was inspired not by a contemporary in this Congress, though I just came from a meeting with really the intellectual and moral father of the pro-life movement in this Congress, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), chairman of the Committee on International Relations, who simply referred to my humble efforts on the floor and those of colleagues who will join me as, in his words, "a great idea." But it was not from the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) that I drew my inspiration for these series, but rather from another distinguished gentleman who served in this body from the years 1827 to his death on the House floor in the year

1848. That was the late Congressman and the former President, John Quincy Adams, who history recorded after he served as President of the United States for a term in the early 1820s, he actually felt compelled to return to Washington, D.C. from his home State of Massachusetts as a member of the House of Representatives, truly an extraordinary exercise in public service.

One can scarcely imagine a former President in the modern era becoming a Member of Congress after he served in the Oval Office. But John Quincy Adams was not an ordinary man. His father before him, John Adams, was our second President. John Quincy Adams was considered one of the great moral and intellectual minds of the 19th century and is considered so to this day. But he came to Capitol Hill, Mr. Speaker, not simply, as some get wrongly accused, to occupy a chair. He came here on a mission, a mission encapsulated in a book I am reading now entitled "Arguing About Slavery." Because when John Quincy Adams came to the Congress of the United States he did so as a Northerner, a former President himself, the son of one of the founders of this country, and a man who believed that the scourge of slavery was a blight on this Nation and threatened its greatness and threatened its destiny.

So as history records, Congressman John Quincy Adams came often not to this floor, but to the floor of the Congress just down the hallway, every few weeks for the nearly 20 years he served in this body to speak about one issue, and that was the issue of the abolition of slavery.

Now, one would argue that having died in 1848, John Quincy Adams could scarcely point to any accomplishment in his life ending slavery; but there, Mr. Speaker, you would be wrong. Because it would be none other than a lanky, gangly freshman member of Congress that arrived on Capitol Hill the year that John Quincy Adams would die who would be sitting on the back row in what is now Statuary Hall in the House of Representatives and would listen to the great man speak, make his powerful moral orations against slavery. And that young Congressman, known to his friends as Abe Lincoln, would be deeply moved.

□ 1430

History would record that young Congressman would go back to Illinois and run for the United States Senate and eventually become our President and eventually sign the Emancipation Proclamation. I am confident that once we reach the other side of heaven, as opposed to this side of heaven, we will know to a certainty that that Abe Lincoln was inspired by the words and the example of that humble former President and Congressman.

After I learned that story, I thought of my own time. I thought of the short period of time that I would have here to serve, and I thought about my passion about the sanctity of human life,